E. Revici, The Painful focus.

E. Revici, R. A. Ravich, The Painful focus, I. Physiological and Pathological Pain.
- Bull. Inst. Appl. Biol. 1949: 1, 12-20,

I. Pain is defined as physiological, a response on normal tissues to noxious external stimuli, or pathological, a manifestation of abnormal tissues. The organism responds to the former type by moving away from the stimulus and to the latter by attempting to place the injured area or the whole body at rest. Local chemical changes appear important factors in the production of pathological pain.

E. Revici, E. Stoopen, E. Frenk, R. A. Ravich, The Painful focus. II. Correlation between pain and local physico-chemical Changes.
- Bull. Inst. Appl. Biol. 1949: 1, 21-38.

II. A study of the relationship between acid-base balance of the body and the intensity of pathological pain has indicated that control of the pain is possible by consideration of the abnormal metabolic factors which release substances and alter the local pH of the abnormal focus. Factors such as time of day, climatic changes, and intake of food influence the acid-base balance of the body and hence the intensity of pain. Strongly alkalinizing agents administered orally may increase the severity of alkaline pain and relieve acid pain; conversely for acidifying agents. Since a consistent correlation was found to exist between the titratable alkalinity of blood on the one hand, and urinary pH in normal and disease states (not affecting kidney functions) on the other hand, measurements of the pH of serial urine of serial urine specimens were used is the investigation. This avoided any actual or imagined pain sensations caused by frequent sampling of the blood of the patient.

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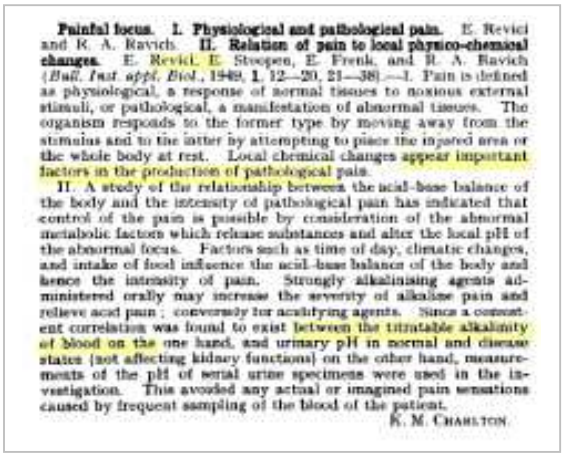

Painful focus. I. Physiological and pathological pain. E. Revici and R. A. Ravich. **II. Relation of pain to local physico-chemical changes.** E. Revici, E. Stoopen, E. Frenk, and R. A. Ravich (*Bull. Inst. appl. Biol.*, 1949, **1**, 12—20, 21—38).—I. Pain is defined as physiological, a response of normal tissues to noxious external stimuli, or pathological, a manifestation of abnormal tissues. The organism responds to the former type by moving away from the stimulus and to the latter by attempting to place the injured area or the whole body at rest. Local chemical changes appear important factors in the production of pathological pain.

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[British Abstracts (London), AIII, 1951, p. 11].

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